

FIG. 1

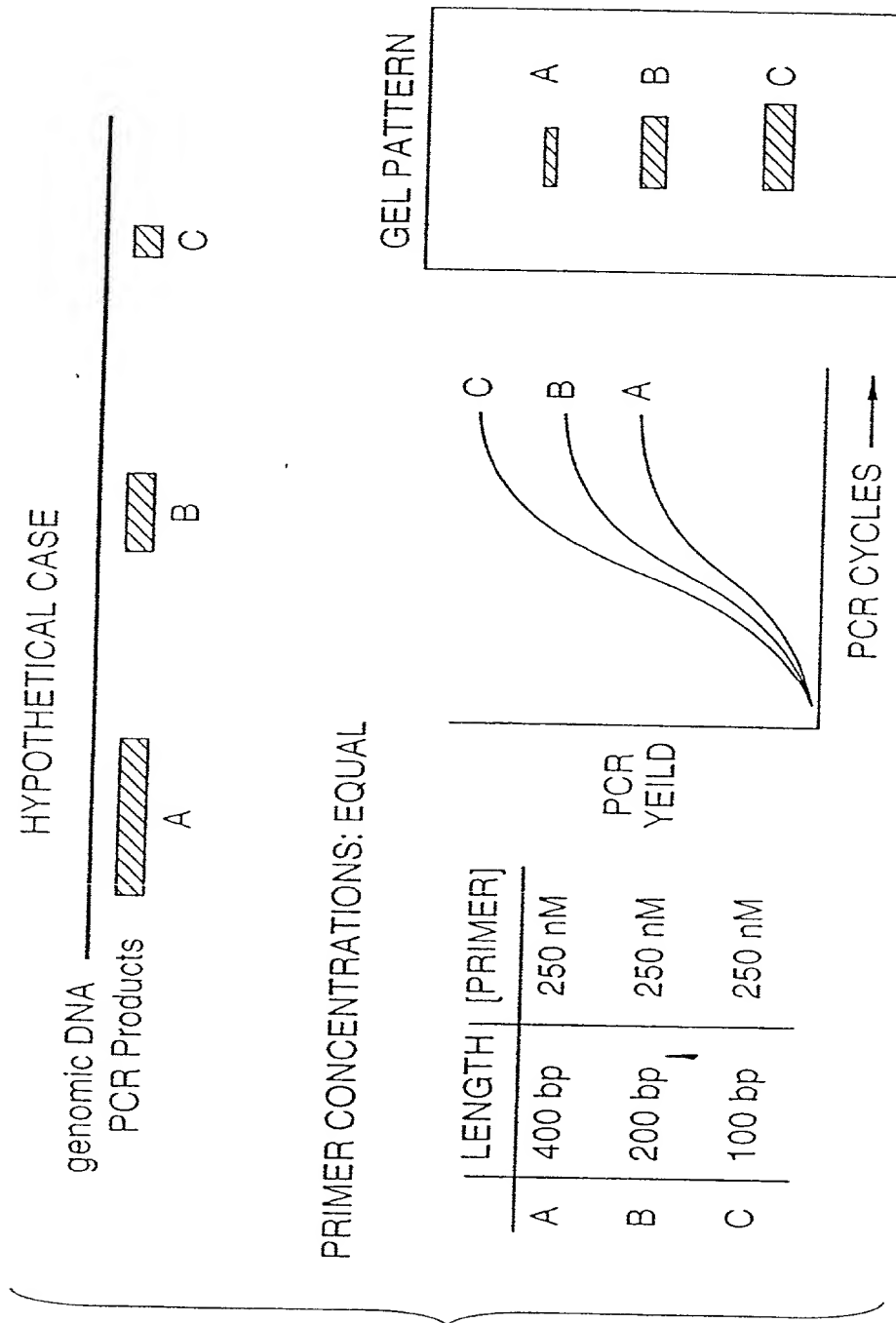


FIG. 2

MULTIPLEX PCR PRIMER CONCENTRATIONS AS A FUNCTION OF THE LENGTHS OF AMPLICONS

VALUES OF X		2	2	2	1	0	3
TYPICAL VALUES OF L_L		1000 nM	500 nM	250 nM	500 nM	500 nM	500 nM
AMPLI- CON	LENGTH	X=2, $L_L=1000$	X=2, $L_L=500$	X=2, $L_L=250$	X=1, $L_L=500$	X=0, $L_L=500$	X=3, $L_L=500$
LONGEST	4	368 bp	1000.0 nM	500.0 nM	250.0 nM	500.0 nM	500.0 nM
	5	272 bp	546.3 nM	273.2 nM	136.6 nM	369.6 nM	201.9 nM
	8	241 bp	428.9 nM	214.4 nM	107.2 nM	327.4 nM	140.4 nM
	11	231 bp	394.0 nM	197.0 nM	98.5 nM	313.9 nM	123.7 nM
	10	210 bp	325.6 nM	162.8 nM	81.4 nM	285.3 nM	92.9 nM
	6	204 bp	307.3 nM	153.7 nM	76.8 nM	277.2 nM	85.2 nM
	7	175 bp	226.1 nM	113.1 nM	56.5 nM	237.8 nM	53.8 nM
	2	164 bp	198.6 nM	99.3 nM	49.7 nM	222.8 nM	44.3 nM
	9	146 bp	157.4 nM	78.7 nM	39.4 nM	198.4 nM	31.2 nM
	3	90 bp	59.8 nM	29.9 nM	15.0 nM	122.3 nM	7.3 nM
SHORTEST							

MULTIPLEX [PRIMERS] AS A FUNCTION
OF THE LENGTHS OF AMPLICONS